OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS APPERNOON AND EVENING. WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nioholas Holes, The Pair One With the Golden Locks-The

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, a Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-IN A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUGHAIMS ENTROPHYSICS, COURS IN BALLET, ACT Fas JOYANA CONTRADATE, Mailtone at 2% of Lock.

BLEECKER STREET CIRCUS, between Perry and Charles streets, -Rming, Vacuum, &c.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Acenue, between Pifty aghth and Fifty think afreets.—Time. Thomas' Organistral Garden Concerns, commencing at So'Clock.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Ermortas Mis

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway.

LECTURES WITH THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICHOSCOPE INSIGNALLY. Open from S.A. M. III 10 P. M.

New York, Saturday, July 28, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements handed in until half past nine o'clock in the evening will be classified under approprinte headings; but proper classification cannot be nsured after that hour.

THE MEWS.

COMGRESS

In the Senate, yesterday, a second Conference Commit-tee on the new Taris bill was ordered. The bill refunding overpast taxes was passed. The bill amending the neutrality laws was referred to the Committee on Foreign The bill distributing the awards for the arrea of Jeff Pavis and the Assassination Conspirators, was postponed until December. The House bill, amending the Internal Revenue laws, was passed. The report of terson, member elect from Tennessee, was read. The rebel government at the earnest solicitation of Union judge he had never enforced any Confederate laws. They therefore resolved that he is entitled to take his seat. Some discussion ensued on his being able to take the test oath, when a resolution was follered, which being modified and amended, declared that he might omit the clause in the oath stating that he had never held office under the Confederate government. This resolution being a joint one was sent to the House. It passed vote of 25 against 2-Mesers. Chandler Wade-Mr. Sumner not voting. The bill for the admission of Nebraska was then considered and passed by 24 yeas against 18 cays. In the evening session the joint resolution to continue in force all laws relating to the regular army enacted since July, 1861, was amended and passed. The House bills extending the benefits of the Court of Claims to loyal citizens of Tennessee, also extending the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the Circuit Courts of the United States were passed. Further and important busiwee small hours this morning.
In the House the bill providing for increased revenue

from imported wool was passed. The Civil Appropria-tion bill was received from the committee with the Senate amendments, but the House insisted on its disagreements and requested a Committee of Conference. The Conference Committee on the Army was discharged and a new one appointed. conferees could not agree on the question of the Veteran Reserve corps. The Air Line Railroad bill, establishing a national railway between Washington and New York, was passed. A conference committee was asked for on the Deficiency bill. The report of a con-ference committee on the Revised Tariff bill was agreed to. More important business was transacted in the course of the evening session, the House remaining hard at work nearly all night,

The Judiciary Committee made their range of Jos Davis in the assessmation of President Lincoln.
The report in full is published in our Congressional The committee feel justified in saying that there is probable cause to ris was privy to the measures which led to the dead, but all the facts in the case are not yet in the the report; one declaring that no further legislation secure the trial of Davis, and the other requesting the President to proceed without delay to an investigation into the alleged complicity in the asses-

THE CITY.

The usual meeting of the Health Board took place yes-The cholera was reported on the decrease in the city. Only six cases were given, of which four were new. Of afteen patients in the Battery Barcacks four have died. remainder stand a fair chance of recovery. The hospital is said to be well conducted and in excreased nor decreased, about the same number of case ng reported as on previous days. Later intelligence from the islands reports the epidemic as still prevailing among the troops to some extent. There were twelve deaths and four new cases reported on Tybes Island yesout of five reported.

In the United States Commissioner's office vesterday Commissioner Osborn committed Richard Weekes, William Garnendt and William H. Bartlett, alias Billy Buck, for trial on the charge of having dealt in counter Other counterfeiting cases will be pro caeded with this morning.

Judge McCann, sitting in Chambers of the Saperie Court, has changed his decision granting absolute injunc-tions in the cases of the bone boiling establishments He now issues orders to show cause why permanent samuetions should not be granted. The Judge has writ ten an opinion laying down the principal points on which he bases his decree, and also the points on which he refuses to grant absolute injunctions.

Several important robberies took place in the city yes tentay. The broker's office of White, Morris & Co., or Wall street, was sacked to the amount of \$5,200; but the emility of one of the clerks served to overtake the exted in the Higgins Forty-third street robbery was arrested and identified. Several other smaller affairs are reported. Two youths named Bonceum and Dugan were also arrested, charged with robbing registered let

ters to the amount of \$1,400.

On Thursday night the house No. 143 Washington atreet was partially blown up by gunpowder. It adjoins the clothing house of Abram Harris, and there is \$1,900. insurance on the latter premises. Mr. Harris was ar rested, charged with being concerned in the affair There were families asleep in the upper part of the house at the time of the explosion.

The steamship England, Captain Grace, of the Nationa

Steam Navigation Company's line, will sail at noon to day from pier No. 47, North river, for Queenstown and

sail from Hoboken, at twelve M. to-day, for Cowes and Hamburg. The mails will close at the Post Office at half

M. to-day, from pier No. 20, East river, Burling sily The new steamship General Grant, Captain Holmes, Geomwell's line, will said at three P. M. to day, for v-Orleans direct, from pier No. 9, North river.

pire ine, will sail for Savannah direct, at three P.

here was a steadier feeling in trade circles yesterday n for some days past and business was fair—all age considered. Cotton was quiet but firm. Coffee calso quiet but firm. On 'Change there was quite a clion in breadstuffs, and though business was light were better. Medium floor advanced 10c. a is others were more steady. Wheat was held fic. bigher. Corn closed quiet and easier. Cats irregularly carler. Beef steady. Lard unchanged

Whiskey dull and nominal. Petroleum firm and fairly

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Harian offered his resignation as Secretary of the Interior yesterday, to take effect on the 1st day in September, and Mr. O. H. Browning. of Illinois, was immediately nominated to the Senate for the position. The President also nominated Daniel Clark, now Senator from New Hampshire, to be Judge of the United States rict Court of that State.

District Court of that State.

The President yesterday nominated Colonel Ludios
be Naval Officer of the Port of New York. News from the allied armies in Parsguay was received esterday, under date of July 2, by the steamship South

timerica, from Rio Janeiro. No further active opera-tions are noted in relation to the war on the Plate river; but interesting details of the late battle before Humants are given, among which is a letter from General Mitre.

giving a succinct account of the affair.

Despatches from Rio Janeiro, dated July 2, give intelligence of the lost Spanish floet, as well as the imporant news that the war against the allied South America republics on the part of Spain is at an end. The fle-had arrived at Rio Janeiro en their way home.

By the steamship Corsica, at this port, yeste have files from the Bahamas, dated at Nassau. N weather, after very heavy storms, was favorable for the fruit and vegetable crops. The British gunboat Nimble fruit and vegetable crops. The British gunboat Nimble had arrived at Nassau from Jamaica. The Nassau man arrived at Nassau from Jamatca. The Nassau Gwardian, speaking of the religious condition of the colonists, says:—"We were shocked to hear from the lips of one who has proved himself a sincere friend that there is less vital Christianity in the Bahamas now than there was thirty years ago."

The commercial advices from Barbadoes, West Indies tobacco, except indifferent quality, and at low figures. Good flour still wanted, favorite extra brands, at \$10.50 a \$11. Kerosene oil has declined. Molasses has been freely sold at 30c., including ca-ks. Sugar, first quality muscovado not to be had under \$4 per hundred weight. Exchange, sixty day bills on London, \$489 per cent Rain wanted in most parts of the island.

The encampment at Long Branch broke up yesterday and the members of the Rifle Corps have returned t civil life. Everything went off pleasantly during their term of holiday service, and no accidents or disagreeable affairs have occurred to mar a pleasant memory of th

Justice Chase is on a visit to his old place of residence

The bay filly Plue Flag won the first race at Saratoga yes. terday. It was a dash of a mile and a half for all ages, and the time was 2:43%. The second race was three and the time was 2:40%. The second race was three mile heats for a purse of \$1,000, Beacon and Onward being the only entries. It was won by Beacon in 6:38%, Onward having boiled completely when he had nearly won the race, by crossing the track and coming to a dead halt. One hundred to twenty had been offered on him, and he was the universal favorite. The third race was von by the bay colt Julius, being a dash of one mile and

three-quarters, and the time being 3:10%.

Goo. P. Chase, the murderer of Joseph F. Clark, a warden of the Joliet, Dl., pententiary, was hung at that place yesterday. He had murdered Clark while a con-vict in the penitentiary. He declared his innocence to the last and died without fear. John Kennedy, the last of the trio who committed the murder of Mr. Moloney at Sand Ridge, Ill., was also hung at Waukegan yester-day. The murder was a most horrible affair and two men had already been executed for its commission, Kennedy

The Great Convention at Philadelphia-Pro

gress of the Counter Revolution. In the papers, during the hot days in the city and at all the watering places, the principal topic of discussion is the Philadelphia National Union Convention. Wherever two or three persons are gathered together this subject is sure to be ventilated. As a standard matter of conversation it has quite superseded the weather. Our exchanges are full of it. Calls for State conventions to elect delegates to it are being issued. Everybody is going to attend it. An immense wigwam for it is in course of erection. The railroads will run extra trains to accommodate the crowd. The old proverb tells us that it is better to be out of th world than out of the fashion, and decidedly it will be the fashion to go to the Convention. No politician of any importance can afford to stay away, unless he be a radical doomed to the wrath to come. In that case he may reserve himself for Jack Hamilton's negro-worshipping convention in September.

But while everybody is preparing to, go

to the National Union gathering, it is singular that each of the cliques and factions wants to keep all the rest out. Weed and Raymond promise to be there; but they turn up their noses at the Wood Brothers, and at Marble and Belmont, the shent-per-shent twins, and at Vallandigham and his tail, and insist excluded. We should like to know why. The terms of the call for the Convention do not exclude them, and nothing else can What is there about the Wood Brothers, for instance, that unfits them to sit in the big wigwam with Weed and Raymond? We sume that the latter gentlemen will not insist too strongly upon a comparison of personal records or of general jobs. Is it, then, that the Woods, and Vallandigham, and Belmont and Marble sympathized with the rebels during the war and are a little tainted that way still Mr. Belmont will not admit this soft Impeachment, and Mr. Marble indignantly denies it and calls for pistols and coffee, as if he had purchased some of the warlike spirit of the Chevaller Webb when he bought in the old duellisi's paper. But, even in the notorious cases of the Woods and Vallandigham, how can Weed and Raymond refuse to associate with these worthies, when they are willing to act with the repentant rebels of the South? A copperhead may be as bad as, or even worse than, a traitor; that is a mere matter of opinion. But certainly when a copperhead becomes converted to the Union cause he is just as good as a converted rebel, and those who are anxious to meet with reformed rebels cannot, with any sort of grace or consistency, refuse to admit reformed copperheads to the coalition. No political church can undertake to shut out a single class of sinners who really and honestly desire to avail themselves of the

benefits of saving grace. The continual discussion about the Philadelphia Convention has drifted away from first principles. To keep themselves straight, the parties concerned ought to publish the original call every other day. That call recognizes the great issue between the President and Con gress, and invites all who support the President and his policy of reunion to take part in the Convention. It says nothing about the Woods, or Vallandigham, or Belmont, or Mar ble, or any other obnoxions individual. It lays down a broad, solid platform, upon which all may stand without crowding each other off. The war is over now; old things have passed away; everything is to begin de nouveau. It makes no difference what a man's position was as to other issues, now dead and buried; the only vital question is as to his position in regard to this great new issue between the President and Congress. We know the Woods thoroughly; we have no more confidence in them at present than we had while they were selling themselves to both sides during the war; but if they state that they are ready to sustain the President's policy and the Union.

they cannot be turned out of the Philadelphia Convention under the terms of its call. Messrs Weed and Raymond, who are clearly not without sin, should not throw the first stone in this rude and unjustifiable manner. Somebody may retalinte before long by opposing the admission of lobbyists. It is much better to take the only true ground and advocate the admission of all comers. One clique will then neutralize another, and we shall get a moral force from the combined ence of the Convention that will work most powerfully in the fall elections. These equabbles beforehand over Mr. Ben Wood's dirty linen or Mr. Weed's dirty linen can amount to nothing. All the lines will be made pure and spotless by the Convention. Those whose sins were as scarlet will come forth white as snow. The issues between the President and Congress will absorb all other issues, and every politician will be judged, not by what he has done, but by what he is doing. Let us have a general political amnesty, and the people will accomplish all the rest.

The Muddle Among the Mexican Liberule. Speaking of the quarrelling among the Mexican liberal leaders in the United States as well as in Mexico, we are reminded, as the good and jocular Abraham Lincoln would have said, of a little story:-A couple of sportsmen started out one day in pursuit of game. In due time they both espied at the same moment a fine, large, gamylooking bird sitting on a stump. Each claimed priority of discovery, tussled awhile for the irst shot, and finally both banged away together. The bird dropped dead, and the sportsmen went to work cudgelling each other oundly about the right of possession. One claimed the game as his, the other peremptorily and belligerently denied the claim, and after pounding each other to their hearts' content they mutually agreed to an armistice and proceeded to examine the character of the game they had brought down. It proved to be nothing but a lean and tough old crow.

It is so with the leaders of the Mexican liberals both in the United States and in Mexico. They are wrangling and abusing each other most roundly about game the value or worthessness of which they cannot at this time form any approximate idea. They are ready to cut each other's throats to be first in at the death of what they suppose may be a glittering bird of brilliant plumage, and yet they may be doomed to find the prize nothing but a tough old crow. Both Juarez and Ortega have their respective retinues of game-masters, and while leaders are firing for the game of Presidential chair of Mexico, their retainers are poaching on every manor and bagging all the game, in the way of silver mines and gun and steamboat contracts, they can lay their hands ov. At one time there was the game of plundering the town of Bagdad, in which some of Upcle Sam's blue-birds took part. Then there was the game of taking Matamoros, by which several of the old Mexican guerilla sports bagged some heavy plunder. Then there was the game of capturing conductas loaded with specie-a game that was eminently successful. But the biggest, fattest, most tempting game of all, is the anticipated fifty million loan by the United States to the Mexican liberals. Juarez and Ortega are now blazing away at this rich and luscious prize, and their several adherents are cagerly watching to catch the juley droppings as the game is being roasted. Meanwhile, that acute old sportsman, Santa Anna, is sitting perched like bald-headed cagle upon a limb in a quiet grove in the pretty little city of Elizabeth, watching for the game to drop, when, with lightning sweep, he will pounce upon the prey and bear it aloft to his own inaccessible eyrie. Even Santa Anna may, however, find his game, for which he has been so long and patiently lying in wait, prove to be, like that bout which Junez and Orlega have been breaking each other's heads and bruising each other's reputations, nothing but a tough old crow: but he can afford to bear the expense ment more philosophically than either of his

sporting rivals for liberal supremacy in Mexico. Seriously, the leaders of the liberal cause in fexico, as well as their several representatives and retainers, must either cease this silly wrangling and personal bitterness and vituperation, or surrender all hopes of ever seeing republicanism re-established in their country. except as a province under the especial wing and protection of the United States,

THE FINANCE MEASURES IN CONGRESS.-II s encouraging to find that public exposure of the provisions of the Sherman Finance bill and Morrill Tariff bill has not been without effect upon Congress, and that they have been amended by striking out their most objection able features. It is no longer proposed to add to the dutiable value of imported merchandisc the cost of packing, treight, brokerage, foreign export duty and other general charges, nor to break faith with the holders of seven-thirty notes by depriving them of four months of the option of converting the same into six per cent bonds, which they are entitled to under the act author izing their issue; but there are still provisions remaining in both bills which are at the best useless and uncalled for. That, for instance, which provides that no part of the reserve of the national banks shall, after the 1st of January next, consist of interest-bearing notes. This of course includes compound interest notes, which are a legal tender to the extent of their face, and therefore available for all the uses of ordinary currency. For Congress, then, to legislate away the right of their holders to employ them as legal tenders, is to commit a breach of faith and perpetrate an act of conditional repudiation. This proposition originated with Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, in the interest of the banks there, which are jealous of those of this city because they attract deposits from Eastern cities by reason of allowing interest thereupon; and the Boston bank managers contend that if the New York banks were not allowed to hold a part of their reserve n interest-bearing notes they could not afford to pay interest to depositors, and that they would therefore cease to attract capital from other cities. Hence the motive for this measure is a very petty one, and, in view of its involving a breach of faith, it should not be permitted to become a law. But for even the partial defeat of Messrs, Sherman and Morrill in their infamous designs upon the country there is reason to be glad.

WHERE IS WENDELL PHILLIPS !- We ha yet seen any manifesto from Wendell Phillips endorsing the negro-worshipping convention to be held at Philadelphia, in September, under Jack Hamilton's auspices. This will never do. If the shepherd grows weary and faints

by the way, what will become of the flock?

Defenceless Condition of Our Sen Coust.

While Congress has been squandering mil-

tions of the public treasure upon private

mes and jobs, scarcely a word has been aid about the defenceless condition of our ea coast. It is true we have some fine for ifications, but most of them unfinished, for the efence of the principal scaports; yet the fact has been established that stone ma but feeble resistance to the powerful missiles now used in military and naval warfare. This was witnessed during the rebellion at Charles ton, Mobile, New Orleans, Fort Pulaski, and at a few other points on the Western and Southern rivers and sounds. The most formidable of the works upon the sea coast, as well as in the interior waters, were, however, constructed of sand, mud, or palmetto logs, against which the shells and solid shot of our heaviest artillery and naval pieces fell comparatively harmle But most of our great naval victories were not gained by point blank shot upon the sea walls of fortifications, but by obtaining position by land or through some insignificant inlet or tidal water-course, in the rear of the works, and selecting at will the point at which a breach could be easily effected. Take the entire line of our extended Atlantic sea coast, and there are but few fortifications capable of repelling the attacks of monitors and ironclads, while the latter are engaged in demolishing the stone walls before them. This is not the only advantage a foreign naval Power like England or France would have over us in case of war. They could do as our navy did during the rebellion, quietly slip up some unprotected inlet, and pour upon a defenceles or weak point the heaviest guns that could be brought to bear. This is not all. While their iron-clads are bombarding a city, cavalry can be landed at convenient points and devas tate a large tract of country before a sufficient land force can be collected to repel them. For this service the French have instituted an admirable system of cavalry tactics. Man, horse and equipments go on board transports with the utmost regularity, and on arriving at the point of destination disembark with the same precision, and enter immediately upon a raid or foray. For these operations our unprotected inlets furnish excellent facilities. There are thousands of these inlets upon our sea coast, and new channels are formed every year or two by the displacement of sand bars and shoals. Not one in a hundred of these inlets is protected against a foreign foe. Four years of blockade running have greatly instructed foreign seamen in regard to our coast, in other words have raised a crop of foreign coast pilots whose experience will prove of infinite damage to us in case we have a conflict with a foreign naval Power. They can pilot vessels of light draught, but carrying guns of heavy calibre, as well as infantry, artillery and cavalry troops, through many channels now entirely defenceless, because they do not happen to be ports of entry. It is to these weak points on our sea coast that we especially desire at this time to direct the attention of Congress. It would be much more to the advantage of the country to have defences creeted at these points, or, at least, at the most im nortant of them, than to have the people's money profligately squandered in the manner it has been by the present Congress. The public treasure could be much better used in this manner than in establishing huge elecmosynary institutions like the Freedmen's Bureau, increasing the tariff and internal revenue tax, and appropriating millions for the benefit of private parties and lobby cormorans.

THE RIGHT KIND OF DULLONACY.-Lord Stanley, the new English Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently stated that "a proper and friendly understanding with the United States is almost the first requisite of English diplomacy." To which we have only to add that requisite of a proper and friendly understanding with the United States.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Major General Steedman and Brigadier General Fuller-on, who were recently in the South on matters connect ed with the Freedmen's Bureau, arrived in the city on Thursday last and proceeded to the St. Nicho a Hotel. General Fullerton left the St. Nicholas yesterday for Boston and is expected to return to-day, General Steadman will proceed to Washington for hwith W. E. Gleason, lately appointed United States Consul at Bordeaux, France, arrived from Dacotah Territory last evening, and is stopping at the Metropolitai Hotel. He sails to-day by the Havre steamer. Mr. Dwight Morris, United States Consul at Havre, rance, also sails to-day for his destination.

Lieutenant General Sherman arrived at Niagara Fails

vesterday, and is expected in Buffalo to-morrow. H

MOVEMENTS OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

Chief Justice Chair arrived in town yesterday after noon. Mr. Chase in his youth was a resident of Keene, and now receives a cordial welcome from the citizens, both young and old. He was serenaded las night, and replied in a speech, briefly alluding to be early life. He remains here until to-morrow morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Matinees To-day.

Casalar Warrs Missress and combination troupe will perform in a fine matinee entertainment at No. 472

Broadway, to day, commencing at half-past two o'clock.

Broadway, to day, commencing at half-past two o clock.

A very comprehensive bill embraces the services of the trio of comedians engaged at the house.

CHIARIN'S ROYAL SPANISH CINCUS, exhibiting in Bleecker street, between Perry and Charles, will perform this afternoon, from half-past two o'clock. A very fire troups—riders, clowns and horses—will be engaged.

Toxy Paston, aided by a very strong company, will open his opera house, in the Bowery, next Monday, July 30. His Saturday and Wednesday matiness will be open his opera house, in the Bowery, next Monday, July 30. His Saturday and Wednesday matinees will be

July 30. His Saturday and Wednesday matiness will be resumed during the week.

Wood's Theatre.

THE WORDELL SETENS.—The crowded audiences at Wood's for the last two months compared with the sparseness of the attendance at other places of amdeement in the city, fully attents the high appreciawhich these charming young astresses, the Worrell sixters, are held by the theatre going public. They came here almost strangers, and have at once taken a high position in the rank of popular favor. Last evening was the occasion of the first benefit of Miss Jennie, the youngest of the trio, and, as on previous exercises, the house was crowded. Miss Irone appeared Jennie, the youngest of the trio, and, as on previous evenings, the house was crowded. Miss Irone appeared in the consedicita, "Milly, the Maid with the Milking Pail," and was received with rounds of applause and a perfect shower of magnificent bouquets. One could not help admiring her artless simplicity of style and the case and natural grace with which she performed her part. The programme concluded with the fairy extravaganza, the Fair One with the Golden Locks, in which all three of the nisters appeared and received the highest marks of appreciation.

New ORLEANS, July 27, the Indian war continues. The colony was government by set apart some land for So

THE PARAGUAY WAR

Further Details of the Great Battle Before Huma'ta.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF PRESIDENT MITRE.

TOTAL LOSSES OVER 12,000 MEN.

Paraguayans Bombarding the Allied Camp.

Unfavorable Position of the Allies in the Marshes.

The steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro, with dates to July 2, reached Sandy Hook at five minutes to three P. M. yesterday, and anchored in the Lower Quarantine. Her mails were forwarded to the city. By them we have interesting details of the movements of the

allied armies in Paraguay.

Professor Agassiz and lady came by the steamer So

Exchange at Rio Janeiro was nominal at 231/4d. Flo higher. Coffee dull, and stock increasing. Freights nominal at 30s. a 40s.

Rio Janemo, July 2, 1866. here. No active operations have been performed on either side. The papers hereby transmitted are full of the details of the battle of the 24th of May. The fol lowing, however, said to be an extract from a letter of General Mitre to his wife may not be devoid of inter

"The enemy attacked the having assembled all his forces from Assucion, Humaita and from his fleet. Some deserters and prisoners affirm that the Paraguayan army amounted to thirty thousand, others to even forty and men. I believe, however, that the attacking force did not exceed twenty-five thousand. The enemy was routed along the whole line, leaving four thousand

It was said, moreover, that the allies were preparing for a grand attack on Curupaiti, in which they expected to have the co-operation of the fleet. It is almost cer-tain, however, that the fleet will not be able to take any tain, nowever, that the neet will not be able to take any part in the affair, for it is known that some of their best vessels are grounded in the mud below the fortress, and that there is no prespect of the water rising sufficiently to allow of their ascending the river. Persons who came down from Bolivia a few weeks ago, report that very little snow fell on the Andes last season, and that couse quently there will be no freshet in the river before pex

The Paraguayans are reported to be incessantly occur pied harrassing the allies with their sharpshooters, and in fortifying themselves in their weak points. Lopez, it is said, withdraws his advanced posts at sunset, in order to prevent the desertion of his troops to the enemy

icsses on norm sines. in the battle of the 24th of May were about 10,600, nors de combat; of which the allies lost 4,500, and the Paraguayans 5,500. The Paraguayans are also re-ported to have lost four pieces of artillery, three flags and some small arms. The loss of the alties is no

The little squadron of three gunboats sent up the Pa rana river to help the crossing of the Baron Porte Alegre's division, left on the 5th of May, but had no

General Mitre's Quicial Report of the Battle of May 24. Came of Victory at Testitt, May 24, 1866.

To the Vice PRE-IMENT:-

arms achieved a complete victory over the enemy, who having made a sally from their fortified lines, attacked our positions in such a manner that I was enabled to

and men, and taking back a large number of thousand made, and taking back a large number of wounded, according to the declaration of the runaways and prisoners. Remaining in our possession guns, armaments and prisoners, the number it is at this moment impossible to say, not having as yet received the official reports of the generals of divisions, and there being no time to obtain them previous to the departure of the mail. Our loss has been comparatively small. The enemy has again shot himself up in his fortified camp, and escaped being totally roused owing to the nature of the ground, which prohibited pursuit.

I shall shortly send you the army bulletin, which shall be published when I get the reports respecting this private which the giring a proper idea of the numbers of new Yorkers, young and old, who, leaving their leasted houses, crowded the Third avenue.

BARTOLOME MITRE.

Newspaper Accounts.

LOSSES IN THE RATTLE OF RAY 24.

The Opinion of Montevideo guarantees the 1 as a correct return of the losses of friends and foliast eventful hattle of May 24.

Brazillan officers.

Brazillan solders.

Argentines.

Brazilians missing, 156; also some Argentines missing, in tuded above, MOVEMENTS OF THE ARGINS APPER THE RAPTIS.

The Nacion correspondent gives the following interesting news, under data questing the 24th. The Argentines are passing over horses, sent by Urquiza from Enter-tiles. The Brazilians have not fifteen hundred cavalry allogether, but expect eight thousand horses soon. The allies are without oven or mules to convey artiflery and buggers.

Yesterday morning Captain Alvim took a Brazilian flowing the steamers up to Parana to carry over Baron Port Alegre's men; these number ten

westerday morning Captain Alviro took a Brazillan fielilia of five steamers up to Farana to carry over Baron Port Alegre's men; these number ten thousand, mostly avairy, with some gans. Lopez has planted a battery twenty-eight leagues below the Tranquera de Loreto, which Captan Alviro will have to contend with. Tanandare keeps his vessels below Carupait; this fort's well manned and mounted by the onemy, as we can see by our gasses; they have staked the river across, and sank vessels in the channel. The mactivity of the fleet is much commented on here, and it is said Marshall Osorio digguistic with the Admiral; but this is not true. The fleet must go up, in spite of torpedoes, &c.

After all, the capture of Corupatis would be of little use to us, if the army cannot keep parallel with the left. I learn that Lopez estimates his loss on the 24th at three thousand five bundred men, but twelve hundred cured have already returned to the camp. Bysentery and fewer carry off victums every day. General Natro has arrived slock; and we learn the enemy suffers from the same epidemic. The Cyne leaves to day for Buneme Ayres with more wounded. Cryl war threatens soon to break out in Corricules. The Faragusyans began firming to day at days.

Our loss on the 24th is now ascertained to be over four thousand five hundred men.

The clusters of Asuncion have subscribed fifty doublooms to present an album to Lopez for the recent battle.

Bashadonsky of the Lattine care at the Eaguard June 21.

Palaza, Retries Bulland, June 14—8 P. M.

The allied lines have suffered to-day a terribis bousterness.

Correspondence of the Buenos Ayres Standard, June Paiskan, Everko Brillaco, June 14—8 P. The affect lines have suffered to-day a terribis bardinent. The first shoot by the enemy was frenoun, a signal for all their batteries to open itre aper and this they did instantaneously. At first their a went rather wide, but they gradually mended thand, and threw an immence quantity of shall with the property of the prope

only thirty killed and wounded. Lopez is drilling re-

only thirty killed and wounded. Lopez is drilling recruits.

A correspondent from the fiset says the vessels are three leagues distant from the allied camp, but a picked of men from the Ivahy succeeded in three hours in cutting their way through the woods, and were received with jubilation. The flottills sent for Buron Port Alegre's men is expected on the 19th at the Tres Bocas. A deserter states that Lopez has altout thirty thousand men. Another correspondent states the enemy's bombardment on the 18th killed or disabled fifty Brazilians and thirty Argentines, and adds, "Something must be done, for we cannot be suffering the enemy's fire without being able to roply." The Paraguayans are completely protected by trenches and rife pifs. They are said to "making heavy batteries on their right, which may cause great havoc in our left and centre." Baron Alegre's houses must remain in Corrientes for fear of their dying of hunger. The Brazilian fleet does not stir, being still at anchor of the Plays, below Curupaiti.

There is now no longer any doubt about the River Paraguay and Curupaiti. The suniton vessels in the canal form a sort of caecade; the water dashes clean ever it, and the rearing of the falls can be heard at the Tree Bocas.

SPANISH-CHILEAN WAR OVER. .

Abandenment of the Contest by Spain-The Fleet of Admiral Nunez at Rio Janeiro es its Way Home. Rio Janemo, July 2, 1866.

Three Spanish steamers have arrived from Callao, d the whole fleet is expected here; all on the way me. The scurvy is very bad on board.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CONCRET AT THE PARK. -The Park Con

1. March Der Nebenmann Streck
2. Overture to Fra Diavolo. Auber
3. Ballad "Sunset" Stephen C. Masset
4. Polka—"Great Eastern" Coote

5. Medley on Popular Airs...
6. Overture to Oberon...
7. "St. Pat's"—Quadrille.
8. Grand Selection from Lucia di Lammern.

March Aspinwall
 Lasp Year (Bissextile) Waltz
 Grand Aris, from Don Sebastian
 Galop Avalanche.

bell of the Post Office tower, whose sharp, clear tones have done good service in giving many a timely warning, was lately taken down and re-cast, and the new bel

THE CITY RAILROADS, TAXES AND FARES .- The city railhave enjoyed so long at the expense of the public, and by the permission given to them by the revenue law. Section 103 of the Revenue law, as amended July 13, 1885, compels them to keep for sale at convenient points packages of tickets of not less than twenty, which must be sold for only such an amount above the fare as will equal the revenue tax to be paid by the company. By this means the present custom of charging one cent for a tax of one-eighth of one cent will cease. As the act alone effect on the lat of August next on that day all of the New York city railroad companies must sell packages of twenty tickets at five and one-eighth cents each, or one doltar two and a half cents for the package. While the sum saved will not be a large one to the passengers its loss will greatly reduce the incomes of the companies. nave enjoyed so long at the expense of the public, and

Senate Committee, which was appointed, with the Mayor, State Engineer and the Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board, to ascertain the most advantageous ro soura, to ascertain the most advantageous routes for railways suited to the rapid transition of passengers in the lower portion of this city, held a meeting last May and June, and invited persons to submit plans of the same by the first of August. The time is now extended to the first of October.

Boy Drowsen.-Charles Mulreau, a lad five years of resterday morning, accidentally fell overboard and was frowned. The body was subsequently recovered and felivered to the parents. An inquest will be held over

SEWERAGE ACCEPTATE -- Yesterday afternoon, at about half-past one o'clock, two men, named respectively Arthur Wallony and Denis Quinn, were engaged at work at No. 47 Carmine street. It appears that they were engaged in putting in a sewer for a water closet, and on opening the privy they were so quickly sufficiented that they fell into the cassonol. With considerable difficulty the men were extricated from their dangerous position, the fest being accomplished only by the aid of ropes which were attached to the bodies of the unfortunates, Wallony was taken to Bellevine Hospital and Quinn to his residence, 115 Hammond street, where he was attended to by a physician.

THE WORKINGHEN'S UNION.—A special meeting of the

THE WORKINGHEN'S UNION. - A special meeting of the Forkingmen's Union was held last evening, at No. 26 Bowery, Mr. George P. Taylor, of the Carpet and Furni-ture Clerks, is the chair, and Mr. John Reid, of the House carpenters, as secretary. The object of the meet-ing—the sending of delegates to the Bailtimore Couvea-tion of Trades—after being considerably discussed, was, on motion, referred to the different local trades' associa-tions, after which the meeting adjourned.

cars to have the picasure of listening to the music dis-pensed without parsimous by Mr. Thomas and his or-chostra. This was not all, for the good people present man were not to be despised, but, on the contrary, to par

Paul Falk's Relyidere Park was on Thursday night the

Tentonic beauties were there by thousands. ing the park the first thing that struck the visitor was was gorgoously decorated and illuminated. Lights were apparently hanging between beaven and earth; for the, dark night prevented anything but the isnterness themselves being seen. The hum of busy voices soon destroyed the illusion, and the shaffling of many feet, keeping time to the misse, brought back the reality. The novelty, however, of a widnerh dance in the open, air was pleasant, and, judging from the happy faces on all sides, every one was bent on passing a joyful night. Headaches, sore eyes and weary limbs on the morrow were not thought of. The music was good and suitable in sharacker to the occasion. Quadrilles, waltass, polkas, galops, Ac., succeeded each other in endiess variety. The pleasars of the avening over, then there came the trip home. Faces that a few minutes before were rippled with suntle grew statistily serious. To walk to town from 110th street was out of, the question; and certainty the Fighth Avenue Railroad Company is to be communical for its street attention to the wants of those who wished to arrive home before morning. There was one car every hour and a helf, and this to accommodate the hundreds who were leaving hearty. Not only this, but when the care of the rails of a mile in three